SOME BIG FEATURES SUGGESTED FOR THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

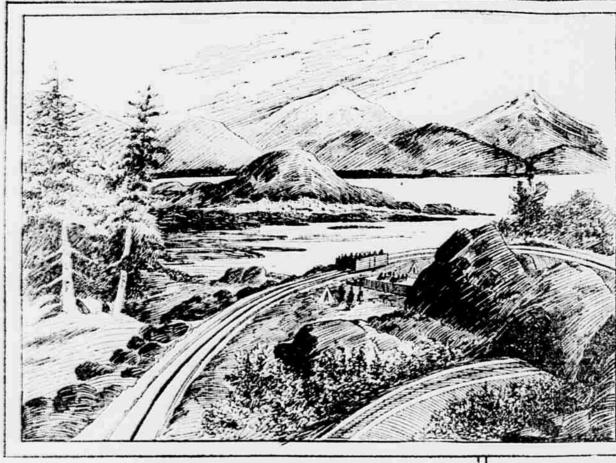
Panorama of the Louisiana Purchase States—Telescopic Observation Tower a Thousand Feet Tall-National Park and Huge Peace Monument-Gigantic Relief Map of the World.

lightim of special feature will differentiate the Louisians Pur hase Exposition from these while have are eded it, and which in themselves will active

thing does not obtain here the jingling of coin. But the most be

inschanteal wonder of the Chicago World's Pair, offers food for reflection on both the desirability and the short-live was the means of attracting thousands of faltness is long since past. Effort was made to keep the public interested in the national toy by removing it from the fair grounds.

lasts, and finally found its way into the



Scene from Platform and Traveling Car with Proposed Colossal Panorama of the Louisiana Purchase. & & &

which they were originally designed; and having done that, may be properly taken as models, in a neperal way. Something a colossal and as unique will be needed to at tract attention to St. Louis in 1900, and that

less as to appear ridiculous; others are sim ply elaborations of borrowed ideas; but on of the lot several have been laid aside for special consideration

One of the most striking of these suggest orama of the Louisiana Purchase States somewhat on the order of the scenic rail ways which afford amusement at many commer resorts throughout the country he scheme as outlined by Mr. Keeler. nvolve a large outlay; but he argues that results would be far-reaching and perma-

In brief, his idea is to do for the Western States what has been successfully done of reproducing battle scenes; to picture them the most realistic manner possible, and to present them to view from a comforable seat on a traveling platform or cat. Beginning at St. Louis, say, the car would move westward, through Missouri, Kinsis, Colorado and so on; showing the daily Ev s of the people, the crops produced in the various sections, picturesque lets of semiery from here and there in short, showin ings for the panoruma would cover a large area, and would be artistic, though not need essatily expensive. An admirston fee sufficient to cover impaing expenses, and perhaps more, would be charged, but the objest would be educational father than com-

34. A. Vander Cruyssen of Latavette, La., is the patriter of a telescopic tower which he believes would prove a greater attime tion than either the Perris Wheel or the Birfel Tower, and which would certainly be a greater mechanical mary-I than cities. If is designed to be built of steel, and its inventor says it would not cost more in proportion to its size than the structures

The plan is to build a collapsible own. similar in general design to a telescope, or pocket cup, which when extended would be perhaps taller than anything ever built It would be cylindrical in form, and each section would be expable of accommodating a large number of persons. The whole tower, above the first section would rotate as it was being raised and lowered, approthing within their range of theon. The inventor claims this tower could be elected to the height of a thousand feet with perfect safety, and he says engineers wan have examined his plans and calculations

The drawings submitted show a tower built in five sections, each 200 feet in height, and the lower section about 500 feet in d ameter. The three lower sections are a vided into three stories, or riers, which are connected by stairways. There are . ! stairways for connecting the several secflows when extended, and doorways which connect them when the monster telescope is collapsed. It is proposed to furnish the interior of the tower attractively, to may

may they are reasonable.

cafes for refreshment. The tower would tax assessment of the elevated militari be raised and lowered once every two hours by means of an enormous spiral serew, which would also be the axis on which ft of the franchise; and suggests the appoint would revolve. This design is one of these ment of a nonpartism commission to look which have been laid aside for further after the clark interests.

R. D. Kathrens of Kansas City proposes. the establishment of a national park, and the erection therein of a central monament symbolical of peace, as a permanent memorial to the soldier patriots of the Union. His suggestion does not involve the question of making money, and he does not wish St. Louis or the Fair to pay for either the monument or the park. He thinks the monument should be built with funds approprlated by Congress, and that the appropriation should be sufficient to make it one of the most imposing structures in the

The special object of the monument would be to commemorate the passing of war in the United States, and to stand as an official recognition of the fact that the civil struggle which once threatened the disruption of the Union is over, and that the passions which that struggle engendered are buried forever. Mr. Kathrens holds that the beginning of a new century is an especially appropriate time for such an undertaking, and believes there are hundreds of thousands of persons in all sections of the country who would work enthusiasti-



To this Building Are Represented THE SPORTS OF MEXICO. Ir You Can Be Shocked by What You May Expect to Find,

And after this sign was posted, the ownmey give it at bothe."

The author of this plan sugge is that the feature would be highly education

t in the laund three a fair idea of the coun irs and the locations of its principal geostaphical points. He could follow the line of the great Siberian Railroad, and pass Into China, where, in another half hour, ie would learn all of the important facts about the celebrated Empire. If he chose be might cross a bridge to Japan, or cross another to the Philippine Islands, and then take a pleasant little launch ride to Australia, up through the Indian Ocean, stop at Calcutta, tramp for a few minutes through India and other Oriental countries. They have in mind, others show evidence of pass through the Hely Land, and step over into Turkey or cross the Snez Canal into Egypt, where he could sit in a mosque or mothing but that the men and women who in the shieless of a pyramici and eat his lunch. Then he might saunter through

Interior View of Telescopia Tower. se se

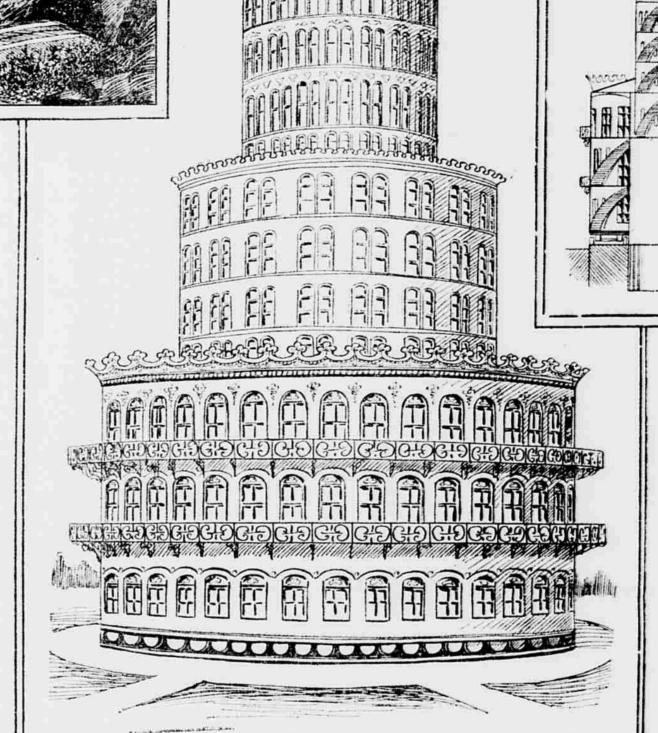
enna, Berlin and such other places as he those to look upon, take a five-minute walk over the Alps, cross the channel and make tour of England, Scotherd, Wiles and Ireland before it was time to go to his !

dies and the Hawaiian Islanes: it would be whelly a matter of choice with him, and one toute would be as easy an another.

As a part of this feature, the originator of the idea suggests that there be a broad ture world. This boolevard would be sufable for walking or driving, and from it ramic view of the earth and all its coun-

Another plan, submitted by a St. Louise man, contemplates the creetion of two mammath observation tower-fountains, which shall combine to form a gignuite water full. They are to rise to a height of 150 feet from a circular building, the interfor court of which shall be a well. From the teps of these two fountains and from various points along their sides continu ous streams of water are to flow crossing each other in their fall and giving opportunity for splendid prismatic effects, both by day and by sucht. The roaring and boiling of the water and the mountains of spray falling into and rising from the well are other features of the proposed fountade which, it is expected, would prove at-

Some of the suggestions received by the committee are clear and specific; most of them are not. Some indicate careful and even scientific study, and a thorough workgreat wealth of origination, but extreme poverty of execution; and still others show make the suggestions are deeply in cornest in destring to do what they can to provide for the great St. Louis World's Fair features which will be greater and grandes or Spain and Madrid; walk thence to Ger- than any that have ever been shown,



the West as it really is, not as half the world thinks it is. The building or build. Proposed Telescopic Tower 1,000 Feet High, Under Consideration as One of the Great Attractions for the St. Louis World's Fair. A A A

> he thinks, would be especially enthusiastic. and would do much effective work. In connection with the primary suggest

union of old soldiers when the corne stone of the manument is laid, and thinks the transportation of the veterans to and from the reunion should be looked after and provided by the Government. The geographical location and likelotical traditions of St. Louis make it the place, above all others where the incomment should be goes on to point and the purchase of Louis- | to move any form of an iertalisment they lams as a great conduct of power, because space, provided only that it was consid-It was done in the name of humanity to seed a againness one in the country repreprevent the possibility of a country with scated, and that it was given to as

at least one hanter at I worths of the father He has submitted a plan for the grantleyears to a responsible company when The city, he thinks that well afford to the dertake the building of the had work at is would so apenies it a terms of the fracti would revert to the fit

terest on the bords necessary to cover the drawing-rooms for private parties, and expense of the work. He would sold to the company a special tax of 10 per cent for annum for the new privayears of the life

out scientifically, with a rupulous faithful design shall typing the country represente

A novel plan is the one-submitted by E M. Santiele of Rassacattla, Colombia, It suggests as a feature of the Fair a gigar the relief map of the world. It is to be latness to the elevations and general nutural conditions of the contribus represented The rivers, bays, sees and occurs are to be of real water and large enough for nav igation by small hunches and rowbests, In each "country" the capital or chief tip he to be correctly located, and of this site the Government whose nation is thus represented is to be juvited to ereca building, whose are literature and genera These balldings shall be devoted to Gov erument exhibits, to addition, it is propared to grant concessions for other build ings, when possible or advisable, which shall serve as museums or places of entertainment, where native sports and pastimes may be given-in other words, where the Midways" of the Fair may be located The author, mindful of the fact that some

customs which are considered entirely le-

gitimate imogrtain countries might be ob-

YOUR ICE WILL COST MORE THIS SUMMER THAN LAST.

Africa for a time and cross by bridge or

took to Italy and Rome, Prance and Paris,

THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES OF IT.

The people of St. Louis will have to pay 10 cents per 100 pounds more for their ice this year than they paid inst year, and more than they have paid at any time since 1897. Lust year the price for ice delivered to families was 25 cents per 100; this year it is 35 cents.

The low men give a tarlety of reasons for this condition of things. They say the winter was so mild that there was little mitted see, and that the demand for artificial less will therefore be greater; that this natural supply was further out off by the epening of the Chicago Prainage chand into the Hiladis River, which made the lee from that giver entirely quavallable, and that the prices of machinery and materials used in the manufactura of he have been greatly increased. It is also stated that last year there was somewhat of a tight on among the dealers, and some price-counting resulted, while this year the dealers are dwelling togetter in harmony, and there will be no cutting. Each of them binks he will be able to dispose of all the lee he can handle and that there will be no necessity for him to attempt to attract trade by making a reduction in the price

The prices agreed upon are \$3 per ton to the trade and 25 cents per hundred to private families. Last year the price to the trade varied from \$1.50 per ion to \$2, with an average for the season of bout 31 % per ton. The dealers say that while they sold a great punnity of ice at those prices, they made no money, and that those who came out even on the year considered themselves

There is no set schedule for the large consumers. Most of the hotels, restaurants, saloens and such places contract for their supply for the season with the lowest bidder, the gradation of the blds showing some relation to the quantity of ice that the concomer will use daily. These prices range from about \$1.50 to \$5

One of the largestice dealers in the city said to a Sonday Republic man, in discussing the increase:

"It is but natural that the price should be higher this year than last year. The winter of 1898-99 was very severe, and the supply of particular was large, hast winter there were very few is workher freezes, and when the opening of the drainage canal into the Chicago River closed that field to the ice harvester the supply was greatly reduced. The result is that every manufacturer in the city has assurances of a market for every pound that ie can make. Of course, there is not a demand for as much feeas can be made in St. Louis just at this time, but you must remember that the facilities for storing fee here are not great and that a large surplus stock cannot be manufactured and stored for hot weather. The manufacturers have to manufacture the lee-America, suggests that over practically as they find a market for it. To give an idea of how

close it is considered that the supply and demand will be to have other, I doubt if you could find a dealer in the city who would contract to deliver fifty tons of he a day ever what he already has orders for.

> Then there is the matter of machinery and material. The prices on all that enters into the manufacture of ice have gone up. Ammonia has risen from 18 cents to 22 cents a pound; sait costs 35 cents a bag more than it did last year; repairs on machinery cost more, and where a man has to add new machinery to his plant he has to pay more for it.

So when you consider all these things, it is not remarkable that the price of fee will be higher this year than it was in 1899, But it will not be exorbitant. It will still be lower than it was four years ago, and at the same figures that it was three years 280. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 the retail price in St. Louis was 40 ents per hundred; in 1897 it dropped to 35 cents; in 1898 it took a further drop of 5 cents, retailing for 30 cents; and then in 1999 there was still another 5-cent drop, when it reached the lowest

price ever known in St. Louis -25 cents per hundred pounds." "The increased demand for artificial ice is something that figures in the price," said another dealer, "A very few years agolake ice was considered the better, and brought a premium, Now, however, the reverse is true. Artificial foe is the better, and will bring better prices. At one time there was a prejudice against actificial ice. Education and improvement in manufacture have removed this prejudice, however. Now artificial for is far superior a lake fee in purity, and fully equal to it in compactness. The water used in its manufacture is most earefully filtered, and is as nearly pure as it is possible to make it. These facts, now recognized by the public, have led to an increased demand for the manufactured ice, and naturally this has had something to do

with the price." None of the dealers would venture to make an exact guess as to the quantity of ice that is used in St. Louis during the season. They declared that they kept no statistics of that kind, and that any estimate would be merely a guess. The latest estimate of the population of St. Louis is that it is some \$55.00. The size of a family, of course, varies very materially; but some who have made a study of the question say that there are approximately one-third as many families as there are people in a community. On this basis there would be about 225,000 families in St. Louis. It is considered that the amount of ice used in the course of a season will average at least 200 pounds for every family of three persons. This would mean that the total amount is close to the country pounds, which, at prevailing prices, represents a cost to the consumers of \$117,500, and an increased cost of \$45,000. One dealer who was asked if he thought this estimate of the amount of ke consumed was excessive, said he did not.

Where and When the Amateur Photographer May Take Good Pictures.

Guide to Forest Park for the Comera Man or Woman.

I. Wahash Bridge, from north, 5 p. un. Chengra on Wild & to of road.

2. Red Granitoid Bridge, east view, lo a. m., on Main drive, middle of east slie 2. Jefferson Bridge, northeast view, 10 a. m. Camera on left water's edge, bridge as foreground frame, distant landscapes (Difficult position)

4. Jefferson and Main Drive Junction, borth view, 19 s. m., Pine skyline of pines, light and shade contrasts with striveways, camera at left rail of bridge. (Easy position.) 6. Paporamie landscape, looking rost, 1 p. m. Same pines above, rise white

and black poplars from 500 yards' distance as skyline and open level field fureground; camera at Diver Des Peres, southwest of Jefferson Bridge. 6. Babbling brook and pool, looking northwest, logic m. Camera same place as

above on east shore, use elm and oak trees as foreground frame, pines and elms on bluffs as skyling or background. 7. Same as above, but from west shore looking cast, 2 p. m.

\$. Clayton Road Bridge, looking borth, 76 a. m. Long forms lens, stersoscopic effect, use creek pool mirror for foreground, bridge as a frame, river and distant level plain landscape, and forest and sky as packground.

9. Giant sycamore, upper view, looking east, 12 m. Camera on west share; level field, with high pine background and skyline, in vicinity of numbers 5 and 6

10. Idlewild River, looking apstream, it a. m. Camera on west bank; mirror pool foreground, looking north from below rocky ford, scump with fisherman, rocks for sitters, rapids, undermined trees, etc.; very attractive. II. Same as above: fine perspective or stereoscopic, to a. m. Camera in mid-

atream on sandbar, 25 feet below took ford; sine blaffs on left, elm and sycamore on right and sky above as frame for mirror view; while range or short-forms lens required. 12. Same as above; charming harkground for players or group on rocks in midstream; mild morning light required.

13. Same as above; also good view from morth bend above rock ford; looking south; early morning. 14. Same as above; looking north a ross main drive and a 30-feet wide 400 feet

deep meadow, encircled with forest toockground, makes a fine convention or plenic-field view, 19 at re-15. Jefferson drive, looking wouth to bridge, 4 p. m. Long-focus lens view; fine

shady elms and sycamore, drive, bridges at end for backer-ound, 16. Jefferson drive, two side views, east and west, Il to 3 p. m. Fine vehicle or equestrian foregrounds and backgrounds; camera at culvest, south shore, for

west view p. m. and northeast for tast view p. m. The latter makes an artistic 17. Columbus Bridge, south view, I to no. Comerce level with bridge floor on south bank bluffs, showing south band in river, brings with sycamore and willow

side ornaments; also shining white then courses across the road. 18. Columbus Bridge drive, looking east, If a. m. Plas drive view; camera. twenty-two paces west of bridge on right side of road.

19. Whitebirch drive and vehicle background, west of Columbus Bridge. 29. Columbus Bridge, north view, 4 p. m. Camera 29 feet north of north bend in river bank; 200 feet long-focus view; pleturesque perspective; forest background. 21. Sylvan Luke, southeast view, 12 n. m. From Ash tree on granifold wask, on

Columbus, near Sylvan drive, long-forus and view. 22. Same as above. Wide angle, north view, 19 a. m. Camera north of rock circle and boathouse

23. Rock circle, from east, or from northeast, or from p musula on west; at 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. 24. Sylvan Lake, west, end view; 2 p. m.: Long-forms lens required.

25. Same as abave; northwest mirror view; 4 p. m. Clamera on southwest toolst on opposite shore, or from Honey Locust, looking east at houshouse and white birch cluster. 26. "Forest Stream," looking south; of two bridgest three grand sycamores, with white shining bare limbs and River Des Peres underneath, mirror sur-

faced water foreground and deep forest and sky as background; the upright view; camera on east shore, near water, about 100 feet from stone bridge. 27. Stone Postbridge, wide angle, diagonal view, 4.39 p. m. Bedford stone, mild-tone effect, contrasted with stillight behind colvert arches and white sky above; foreground of mirror surface and running water, filuminated background, for pictorial diversion; requires wide angle or small short-focus camera,

placed southeast on sandhar, east shore, fifty feet from bridge and mild evening sunlight exposure to bring out detail in shades, 28. Lafayette Bridge, diagonal north view; 4 p. m. Pine perspective and stereoscopic, wide-angle view, from electric light pole, fifty feet notth of bridge; artistic white from archtrusses and rallings in contrasting light, illuminated background, bridge as foreground; a very near view; can also be made without il-

lumination, but contrasting, in the morning; 10 a. m. 29. Lafayette Bridge, south, long-focus view; 4 p. m. Camera on south shore banks, at south bend; river view, with bridge and landscape; can also be made 30. Skyline, white and yellow pines, southwestern view: 10 a. to. Lundell drive.

west of Columbus Bridge; fine, artistic; the view for picture-sque diversion.

31. Artistic fountain, south view; 4 p.m. Lindell dive; wants mild light and clouded sky background; suitable for small conserss; profuse white iron statunty and groups. 32. Grand Lake, north, end view; 10 a. m. or 4 p. m. Camera fifty feet north of

entrance to railed platform; best long-distance, grand view, for long-focus 33. Same as above; from southeast point, looking north, le a. m. or 4 p. m. Gives landing and beating; best general snapshot view, for either wide angle or

long-focus cameras, in clear weather. 34. Moorish Pagoda, east or west views, 12 to 2 p. m., 16 or 4 p. m. South or north views at herizontal, wide angle, or vertical long-focus views; very arristic, decorated architecture, representing Moerish-Spanish sculptured architecture and ROBERT OSTERHORN.